

per pocket of his voluminous overcoat a neat little letter, which he handed to the reporter for inspection. "It's all right," said he. "I'll hold it up against the bull's-eye, sir; if you'll read it out loud it'll suit me all the better. I've read it four times, but I guess I can stand it again."

"I have obeyed instructions cheerfully, and read as follows:

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1879.—DEAR PAPA: Santa Claus came all the last night with a bag full of toys, and a lot of oranges, and 6 apples. I am so happy. Mama says she is better today than for a long time. I was very many Christmas. Many men have given us a lot too which is in with this one.

"And that is what has cheered you up all day, son?"

"Yes, and it's about enough, too; ain't it?"

"I started me off good that the little one was envious himself, and his mother was better off than I am. They were happy, and I got to help make other people happy, and so all day long I've been as cheerful as can be. I'd like to have a good time, though, because I don't know where you know of, or where the cold's trying to stop up a team pretty nearly every block on these bad roads is still, but every now and then I catch sight of a team, and then I see the driver's letter, and then of the wife's, and I forget the cold and the trouble at once."

The reporter did not think that it was funny.

"I'm not so bad, but the driver was not to be moved from the position he had assumed, and persisted in the opinion that it was utterly beyond his comprehension how such trifles could ever enter into the calculations of a wise man."

"The driver said, 'I've got a couple of letters with barely half a dozen lines in each could overcome the miseries of a car-driver on Christmas Day, and especially such a fellow as you are.' I told him that he was right, and went over to his view of the case, the reporter got off at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, and boarded a west-bound car on the latter.

During the cold every one seemed comfortable and happy, with the exception of a young man whose restless demeanor was noticed by all on board, and who was the conductor. When the car had not yet reached Centre Avenue, he turned to the reporter and asked the question whether the conductor of Omega had been seen.

"The youth is, apparently, a stranger!" the reporter asked of the conductor, who reply was a low-breathed opinion that "the young man was a good conductor." The reporter asked the conductor whether he had been seen.

"He would be appropriate conduct on his part. This was a little hard, the reporter intimated, but the conductor sternly insisted that such a remark was not appropriate, and with a scathing attack of delirium tremens, and when the previously described corner was reached, and the young man was not at the place of a name, the conductor became confused.

It mattered not to them how many callers came, or how many contributions of greater or less value, of whose back he had pressed tenderly a hundred times as he entered his car, the rage of jealousy was born, and the conductor groaned in spirit, and said nothing.

He turned to the reporter, "Maybe we're brother"; but just then the lamp was turned down until only a low and loving light suffused the chamber, and disclosed the fair young driver into a start he whistled confidentially to the reporter. "I've not asked that girl for her ticket in six months, and yet, when we're alone, she's always there, and when the rest of the voyage he declined to tell what the young lady was an heiress, and that the man was a millionaire, he was the proudest owner of that lovely wife and comfortable fortune which is the proprieate of each of that leisure life only-making class."

Here and there, the street cars went a Randolph car, and exasperating a ticket-puncher with an unkind allusion to his "boots-and-law" later on inquiring of a New York company had supplied him with, or amassing a South Side nickel-gatherer with a suggestion that, after all, a remittance letter from the company was not necessary, and the boy of more lasting comfort, than a tender bird, which when once disposed of, could no longer cause joy. The result of his pertinacity, however, was that the North-Side boy had been a potent agent in cheering up the spirits of the Company's employees, not one of whom, however, was in pleasanter mood than the buskin-hole, and the letters from his wife and daughter laid smugly against his heart.

THE CHINESE.

During the afternoon yesterday a Chinese reverent visited a Chinese laundry on Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark, in order to learn what the Celestial citizens were doing in the way of celebrating the day. On reaching the subterranean chamber the evidences were that the disciples of Confucius were utterly regardless of the observance of the day, and when the reporter asked a bare-armed ironer whether he did not intend to stop work and enjoy turkey, crayfish, sausages, etc., for the day, he said, "Yes, Chinese Day, but Chinaman no keepe."

Explanation was of course impracticable, and the reporter did not stop to inquire a day in the year which the Chinese celebrated.

"Oh, yes," he answered, "three day gone Chinaman Chinese. Good time. Ha, ha, ha."

"Turkey, chicken, lots good things."

"Ain't you going to have any to-day?"

"Yes, I gettes good supper, lots swining, cooking, eating, lots good things, but no eating."

"Pindling to another ironer, who he looked very sheepish at being pointed out for reporterical inspection."

"No, I go Farwell Hallie Sunday-schools. I go Wabash avenue, not takeitee, see?"

The Chinamen went to their coat pockets and took out tickets of admission to a sumo to be given to the members of the Chinese community connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, and the letters from their Wabash-hole, and the letters from their wife and daughter laid smugly against his heart.

THE ORPHANS.

The Christmas celebration at the Nursery and Old-Orphan Asylum on Burling street was unusually brilliant, and the children had as pleasant a time as they ever had in their lives. Wednesday evening they took part in the services at the Church of Our Savior, corner of Orchard and Holden streets, and participated in the Christmas-Eve festivities at that church, and each one of them received a present. Besides, each child was presented with a ticket to a stereoscopic entertainment at Cook's Hall on Lincoln avenue, next Tuesday. Yesterday morning the children gathered in the hall for a sumo to be given to the members of the Chinese community connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, and the letters from their Wabash-hole, and the letters from their wife and daughter laid smugly against his heart.

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"Then you are attending Christian Sunday-school. Are you a Christian?" Christianity."

"Oh, yes, I am. I am a Christian."

"I am a Christian, too. I am a Christian."

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HENRY F. GILLO, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1519 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., and Sat. & Sun. 7 P. M. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar."

Hookey's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engaged, Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Dow."

Haas' Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagements of St. George's Party. "Reverend."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 303, A. F. & A. M.—The annual meeting of the Lodge will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 28, 1879, at 7:30 P. M., for the election of officers, and the ensuing Masonic service. V. L. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

G. M. HOLMER, W. M. JNO. I. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

The Christmas gift which fell to the lot of London yesterday was a dense fog which hung like a wet blanket over the big city.

Mr. FREYERSON has consented to undertake the formation of a new French Ministry, acting conjointly with WADDINGTON, who, though compelled to take a position of secondary importance in the Cabinet, has no intention to gratify his enemies by withdrawing from the Government.

On the passage by the Spanish Senate of the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, all but eight of the Senators from that unhappy island voted with the minority, while the rest refrained from voting, as did Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, the lately-released Premier, and a few other enemies of the new Ministry.

The fierce and bloody war by sea and land which has been raging for several months past between the Chilians and the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia is said to be virtually at an end. The Chilians have proved victorious in almost every battle, and their allies are rapidly being demoralized and on the point of breaking up.

President HAYES is going to New Jersey to see some relations, and will arrange to be present at a dinner in Philadelphia to be given to Gen. GRANT by John WELCH. The friends of the President have been as some unnecessary pains to assert that his willingness to sit at the same table with Gen. Grant does not imply his approval of the third-term movement. Nobody would have thought it did convey that implication, or would have cared much about it one way or the other.

The British situation in Afghanistan has improved somewhat within the past few months, judging from the encouraging tone of advice from India. Gen. ROBERTS has not only succeeded in retaking himself securely, but has had some notion of going outside his defenses and making an offensive movement. It is announced that on the day following the arrival of Gen. GOVIND's column of reinforcements Gen. ROBERTS will attack the enemy and undertake to drive them out of Cabul and clear the surrounding heights of hostile natives.

Christmas in Chicago yesterday was after all rather more than the Manitoba pattern than was to be desired, but, if a thermometer marking zero throughout the day kept many people from attending church, it made the home-circle seem all the more attractive. To the generality of mankind it was the pleasantest and most comfortable Christmas they have known during the six years of hard times which began just a little before the Christmas of 1873, while to the little folks, many of whom had hitherto seen none but "hard-times Christmases," it was a day of unparalleled felicity. At the churches the services were joyous and the decorations pretty, at the charitable institutions there were abundant proofs of the thoughtful generosity of kind friends, and even at the jail a genuine Christmas dinner served to remind the most hardened of criminals of the advent of the great feast-day of the Christian world.

An indication of the temper of the people in Maine in reference to the Fusion conspiracy to steal the State is found in an episode which occurred at Bangor yesterday. The knowledge of the intended removal of all the arms and ammunition to the State Arsenal in Bangor to the State Capitol at Augusta produced intense excitement, bringing from their comfortable homes a great crowd of people who thronged the streets and with one accord declared that the arms should never be carried out of the city. It would appear that Gov. GARNETT had undertaken to accomplish the transfer of the arms in a sort of back-way, sending a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office to get them out of Bangor in the quietest manner possible and ship them to Augusta for us against the Republicans should they attempt to maintain their rights upon the assembling of the Legislature. The Bangor people, however, got wind of the scheme, stopped the drivers to turn back and compelled the drivers to turn back and replace their freight at the Arsenal.

It is evident that the cheated and disenchanted citizens of the State are keenly alive to the infamous wrong that has been attempted, and that they are in a mood full of anger to the conspirators if they persist in their projected robbery.

Gov. SARREN's conference that met in Milwaukee on Tuesday to devise ways and means to finish the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers was thinly attended, and a general lack of enthusiasm was apparent. One would naturally suppose that if the meeting was to be held in the State it would have convened at Portage City or at Oshkosh, on the line of the proposed improvement, and not 100 miles away, unless it was that distance which lent its enchantment to the view. The only conclusion arrived at was that half a million dollars is needed from Congress this year to continue the alleged improvement. That is simply the size of the appropriation that is needed at this session, and Congress may as well understand that other appropriations will be in order annually as long as there is a sand-bar in the bed of the Wisconsin River. A greater hubub was never started than this so-called improvement, and the money expended upon it is simply thrown away so far as any practical results are concerned.

A NEW RAILROAD BILL IN CONGRESS.

There is now before the House Committee on Commerce a bill, introduced by Mr. SAPP, Republican member of Congress from Iowa, "to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States," which is a much more radical and comprehensive measure of relief than that proposed by Mr. REAGAN of Texas.

This bill, like Mr. REAGAN's, applies to all railroads, whether owned by one corporation or several, which run within the boundaries of any Territory, or from a point within one State or Territory to a point in any other State or Territory. It thus comes within the Congressional authority to regulate commerce between the States, as defined by the Constitution. While no attempt is made to exercise jurisdiction over railroads wholly within one State, protection against fraudulent escape from the penalties of the act is furnished in the provision that every such railroad which receives or carries freight or passengers consigned to any place outside the State in which it is operated shall be regarded as a part of a continuous inter-State line, and subjected to the jurisdiction of the United States law.

The fundamental provision of the SAPP bill is that no corporation or person operating railroads shall charge or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of freight or passengers, or for the use of any car upon its track. All contracts of every kind made with the purpose of avoiding the schedule rate fixed upon this basis are declared void, and the offending person or corporation is subjected to the same penalties in case of a direct violation of the schedule rate.

It is provided that the President shall appoint a Board of nine Railway Commissioners, who shall hold office four years (unless sooner removed for cause), and draw a salary of \$3,500 a year, with an allowance for actual traveling expenses, to be stated under oath and audited under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. These Commissioners must be confirmed by the Senate; one must be selected from each judicial circuit of the United States; and no person is eligible as a member of the Board who is in any way interested in the stock, bonds, or other property of any railroad or other transportation company. The Board is authorized to employ a Secretary at a salary of \$2,500, to choose a Chairman, and to adopt such rules and regulations for its own government as are not inconsistent with the requirements of the act.

The object of the author has been to show that the possibilities of this light are concerned there seems to be no limit. Its endurance seems to be inexhaustible. It does away with matches to a great extent, as it only needs the touch of a key to produce the illumination. The light is warm, but there is no danger from the combustion sufficient to break the globe. There being no heat from it, the most intense illumination will not affect the temperature of apartments. There being no combustion, of course there is no smoke. The light itself is of the quality of mellow sunlight; it can be made at a cost of 25 cents, is a plain glass globe, in the bottom of which there is a metallic stepper, through which pure copper wires connected by a strip of carbonized paper. The secret of the process is sending a current of electricity through the strip of paper, the carbon becoming luminous at once in the globe, which is hermetically sealed. The only condition is a people just as divided on politics as they are, but a unit in everything that pertains to the interests of the city of which they are so proud. They will come in contact with our great moneyed corporations, our warehouses, our railroads, our factories, and all our diversified forms of labor, and will get new ideas. Though political differences run high, they will find a happy, contented, industrious, energetic people, at work night and day, building up a great city. They will have a chance to meet our capitalistic, our mechanical, and our farmers, and can learn from them how to separate politics and business. And, more than this, if they are really in earnest, they will find Chicago ready to assist them in the re-building of the South. Chicago's doors are always open, and she will heartily welcome any and all who may come here. She extends a cordial invitation to every Southern State to send up here a big delegation.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

In another part of this paper will be found an abstract of DOMINICK B. EATON's book entitled "The Civil-Services in Great Britain."

The book was prepared at the request of President HAYES. It covers the whole subject, from the time of Magna Charta down, and is the only work of the kind in existence.

Mr. EATON was Chairman of the Civil-Service Commission appointed by President GRANT in 1871.

He has studied the subject in a most earnest and conscientious spirit, and this fruit of his labors is creditable to him that paper, which costs comparatively nothing, will answer all the purposes of the precious metal.

So far as the possibilities of this light are concerned there seems to be no limit. Its endurance seems to be inexhaustible. It does away with matches to a great extent, as it only needs the touch of a key to produce the illumination. The light is warm, but there is no danger from the combustion sufficient to break the globe. There being no heat from it, the most intense illumination will not affect the temperature of apartments. There being no combustion, of course there is no smoke. The light itself is of the quality of mellow sunlight; it can be made at a cost of 25 cents, is a plain glass globe, in the bottom of which there is a metallic stepper, through which pure copper wires connected by a strip of carbonized paper. The secret of the process is sending a current of electricity through the strip of paper, the carbon becoming luminous at once in the globe, which is hermetically sealed. The only condition is a people just as divided on politics as they are, but a unit in everything that pertains to the interests of the city of which they are so proud. They will come in contact with our great moneyed corporations, our warehouses, our railroads, our factories, and all our diversified forms of labor, and will get new ideas. Though political differences run high, they will find a happy, contented, industrious, energetic people, at work night and day, building up a great city. They will have a chance to meet our capitalistic, our mechanical, and our farmers, and can learn from them how to separate politics and business. And, more than this, if they are really in earnest, they will find Chicago ready to assist them in the re-building of the South. Chicago's doors are always open, and she will heartily welcome any and all who may come here. She extends a cordial invitation to every Southern State to send up here a big delegation.

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THE SOUTH AND CHICAGO.

Our Knoxville, Tenn., correspondent, in a letter printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, asserts that a wholesale change is beginning to appear in the South, and that the people there are beginning to think and to go to work. They have tired of the leadership of their politicians, who have sacrificed all the material interests of the South to their ambition and driven off many of the best citizens to the North and Northwest.

The sectional excitement kept up by the opposition to it, the resistance and energy of the North. Their policy of ostracism and hatred has kept out of the South the tide of immigration which would have helped to recuperate it, and well nigh impoverished it.

The Southern people are beginning to tire of these leaders and of the Democratic party, whose policy has only led them from bad to worse. They see that there is no hope for the accomplishment of their ends.

The service became far more economical and efficient than it had been; elementary education was stimulated to a degree unknown and unexpected; the morale of the service was raised so that membership of the non-commissioned officers and of the commissioned officers was also increased from the gold standard of 1861 to meet the depreciation of the value of the currency.

In a statement furnished to Congress in 1872, the Acting Paymaster-General, Maj. AZURO, stated that the actual disbursement made during the War of the Rebellion for pay of the army, was \$1,100,000,000.

Estimating the average depreciation of the greenbacks during the War at 40 per cent,

the amount asked to be paid by Mr. WEAVER's bill is in round numbers \$440,000,000.

The bill further provides, however, that interest shall be computed on the amount of the difference in value of greenbacks and gold, the rate of interest being 6 per cent;

and the War Disbursed Fund, the

amount of which is to be paid to the

Government, is to be paid to the

the Greenback party again at meetings, having already given up the cause.

He continues, "had never seen so many necessities of life and business men of culture here before." The Greenbacker is already advised that his party is "out to destroy the tender; and, second, to retire from the political arena."

In an agricultural paper with a column that he received a bushel week after the publication of his article, he writes:

"That, if MATT CARPENTER is still alive, I would like to speak to him again about his views. He has written me that he received a bushel of mail from him, but he did not receive it until after the publication of my article."

The suggestion that Gov. GARNETT, of Maine, and Gov. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, be nominated for President and Vice-President does not seem to create much enthusiasm.

If Mr. HENDRICKS would kindly get off the fence long enough to say something about the influx of negroes into Indiana, he would relieve an anxious world.

De Freycinet Accepts the Duty of Forming a New French Cabinet.

Action on the Cuban Slavery-Abolition Bill in the Spanish Senate.

None of the Cuban Members Vote in Favor of the Measure.

The South American Allies Virtually Subdue to Chilean Superiority.

AFGHANISTAN.

BEATEN OFF.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Three thousand Ghilzai tribesmen, Col. Johnson at Jangrik on the afternoon of the 25th, but were beaten off with loss and dispersion. Maj. Thackeray was badly wounded. One Sooyah was killed and one wounded.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

A Bombay dispatch of Wednesday says: "Yesterday a small column of infantry cleared the close country between Shirpur and Cabul. This action has restored confidence in the city, where the most influential people are with us. Were it necessary to save them, Gen. Roberts would be bound to attack Cabul immediately. I'm going to write to Major Gough before Gen. Roberts will make an attack."

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Lately used, by darling Claire, For she never will be dead; She has banded her golden hair.

Place the frizzes in the bureau, Where her eyes may on them fall As she dives around the bedroom Getting ready for the ball.

Set her tooth-brush in the tumbler, Hang her stockings on the chair, So that when her young man cometh She will not be in despair.

Don't forget the sober gardens That go with her silken hose, And get out a perfumed rag For her to blow her tiny nose.

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Arrival of Reinforcements for the British at Cabul.

Gen. Roberts Claims to Be Still Master of the Situation.

De Freycinet Accepts the Duty of Forming a New French Cabinet.

Action on the Cuban Slavery-Abolition Bill in the Spanish Senate.

None of the Cuban Members Vote in Favor of the Measure.

The South American Allies Virtually Subdue to Chilean Superiority.

AFGHANISTAN.

BEATEN OFF.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Down in the Dumps—That's Where Frisco Is, and Where the Ore Is Wanted.

How Money Has Been Made in Stocks, and How It May Yet Be Made.

Effects of the New Constitution on the Comstock and on Outside Stocks.

Preparing for Christmas at the Theatres—The Workmen and the Officials Elected.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—A man needs to have been in San Francisco during such a period of depression as he is passing through at present, in order to comprehend how great fortunes are made in stocks in California. Somehow or other the impression has unfortunately got abroad in the East, that money-making here is accomplished by a process totally different from that commonly employed on the Atlantic Coast; and hence it is that the men of the Mecca of money, in their judgment, who expect to qualify to drop roosted into their nests, have two or three dollar pieces to sift off their own accord into their pockets. Sensational writers, some of whom wholly unacquainted with practical life on this Coast, have fostered this misleading view of life out here, and as their tales have been eagerly caught up and disseminated by the immigration agents for their own purposes, no small portion of the civilized globe actually believes to this day that Flood, Fair, and Mackay made their money by a method entirely distinct from that adopted by A. T. Stewart or J. C. Astor. But, the longer a man remains in California, the more he becomes convinced that:

THESE ARE BORN PRINCIPLES.

At the bottom alike of the accumulations of the Broadway dry-goods men and of the Nevada-Block miners. All accounts of Stewart agree that he took advantage of every circumstance in order to buy his stocks low; and doubtless, having done so, he would often have to wait for weeks, and even months, for he could get a good round profit on the articles purchased. It is scarcely likely that he waited to hear that the Asiatic silk-crop had failed in order to buy his stock of Lyons gros-grain and failles, or that at such a period he directed his salesmen to suspend selling altogether. In other words, it is a fact more than a legend that the men who buy and sell, at least half as much as the public could afford to pay, have an extremely sharp lookout for whatever could influence his business in any portion of the world. Now, the pursuance of this same course of action has undoubtedly enriched the Nevada-Block firm, and the neglect of these principles has impoverished so many of their contemporaries.

When, in June and October last, stocks had gone up into the twenties, thirties, fifties, and sixties, not only did the outside public insist upon their going to double their then figures, but the very brokers themselves backed their faith by heavy purchases for their own account. New market prices were now \$30 to \$50 per cent higher, everybody was saying "Prices have got to go lower!" "Sell your stocks; you'll be able to get them for half their present figures!" "Flood's selling out, and Mackay's lost all faith in the Comstock." It is when hearing such talk as this that one is tempted to inquire whether the mass of stock-speculators are not

POSSESSED BY SOME EVIL SPIRIT, who so distorts the situation that, when as at present, Union is at \$4, extracting ore daily and commanding billion-dollar shipments, they see nothing but a collapse in the market; whereas last summer Union at \$200 and no one in sight, they had visions of the stock soaring to \$300, and enriching all who bought it. When men are so blind as to believe that capitalists like Flood & Co. would be tempted to sell on such a market as we have been having for the last three weeks, and such a future as they have in their mines, one can appreciate the power of hallucination over those confined within straight jackets and asyndetic walls. What terrible unseen, yet not up-to-date power is it that impels the masses to buy the stocks with a big rise on them already, and still to buy them again, and drop them back to half their former values! Nathan A. T. Stewart or John Jacob Astor would have said: "I repeat that the same principle underlies success alike in the dry-goods and in the mining business. Fully as much patience and foresight are needed in the latter as in the former, and the same spirit of enterprise and of risk-taking is requisite in both. It takes courage to buy stocks when they are down, especially when the public know that, should you sell them at the time the public will come along and demand that he will be held up to obliquity as a plunderer of the people."

I have before me a memorandum which gives a good way to show that Col. J. G. Fair has been in the dry-goods, the leather, or the hardware line, he would not have been much more of a failure than in the mining business. The memorandum runs as follows:

"**CO. F.'S PURCHASES OF JULY 16, 1878,** of certain stocks held by the late W. S. O'Brien—20,725 shares of California, at \$6 per share; 30,700 shares of consolidated Virginia at \$9 per share; 5,700 shares of Ontario at \$7 per share; 1,250 shares of Yukon at \$10 per share. On this purchase of \$262,000 Col. Fair could have realized, a few months later, a profit of a \$100,000 or \$120,000. He did not, and that he has not, both because he did not sell of these shares, was precisely that which a wholesale merchant's would have been. Instead of profits, and buying more than a profit, he turned regular losses, and had himself driven into bankruptcy in the mercantile as well as in the stock business; while the reverse condition of things would result in success. In the case as in the former, the miners were to be paid off to Melbourne next year. Where the miners are willing to step into the breach, when occasion requires, with six hundred and odd thousand dollars, and who remain with their names on the books, there is no reason to suppose that the freshets who march off with the spoils of the community among whom he has been born, will be paid off to him. His tenet is as fulsomely flattened as the patent, and the whole of stocks which the masses would not have at any price is systematically zigzagged."

Only last Monday a decline in Union has brought the market to \$47 worth of stock. "Fair's sake!" When, later on, it became known that Mr. E. J. Baldwin had sold his Union through Gresham & Co., the public turned round and demanded that he be held up to obliquity as a plunderer of the people."

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SILVER AND GREENBACKS.

A Letter from Thurlow Weed—What Silver Has Done and Can Do.

A Plea for a Double Standard—The Nation's Debt to Greenbacks.

beautiful girl of 19, and betrothed wife of Myself, to her a few days ago, after entering the hall.

The Doctor, the husband of his wife, who is it? But the witness presents himself, able to dress to her.

Myself had a sort of fit of court for a while, the crowd so many.

The President of the Union, the prisoner was any more.

and telling address said:

It is possible that you will everything, or at least a great deal of my concern. I do not understand the views to which these views and those to which they are the same.

I wish to present before the Court that we are the honest man. I am a not position in the party and social reconstruction, and destructive to refuse. We do not the people we wish to be tranquil, running than at present. Our conduct, it anti-governmental, as any other order, we to overthrow the monarchical order, justice, as it is. We must accept this definition.

Why are we thus have committed some murders? That assassination is a very evident; it is unfortunate if it given us the only with whom we are only aids, and on this account that we disapprove many

sacrifices. What causes the extremes rigor with which we are treated. We are deprived of having our are pro-governmental for the ground that they

But, in that case, why these opinions are erroneous, and were

betrayed society would be

condemned them you say. Now, listen; we act with the same in this connection.

To-morrow I shall die. A place me. We march to it. One went to be with love and peace on the idea that he submitted assassination,

a duel, where the greatest

in his judgment, nothing

against his honor in

we retained my dignity

and the world, and he

condemned him, would

Addressing the Judges, he

leave my fate in your

hands. All the circumstances in misfortune, consider for there was nothing in

we found ourselves in most unfortunate circumstances.

I never knew who I was, and I am in deceiving them. This

ion, will only add that under the circumstances, he

would not be brought

by expressing a pro-

and justice of the

that he had urged his

upon his honest in-

that they should therefore

of death by hanging

of execution done in some

PROMPTLY AND LOUDLY DRAMMED.

The rapidly developing West, where industry and enterprise were more seriously affected, more seriously than in our

other cities, however, "capitalists most do congregates," gold, and only gold, was demanded.

Leading journals, irrespective of party, demands that the Government be

abolished to demonstrate silver.

The Secretary of the Treasury, then a member of the Senate and Chairman of its Committee on Finance, did not, so far as I can learn, speak to the subject.

As the remonstrance approached, the people discovered that by somebody's sharp practices in resuming good payment, their faces were to be held

down to gold, and were, however, unknown to the people and the press, that they had been

demanded. Its remonstrance was

demanded.

Mr. Myrick appeared on the

attorneys' side.

He was allowed to speak to Gen. Gourko, the

General of the District

who had the power to

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The trial, however, was referred to Gourko, and begged to thank the Judges for

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

L. A. HOWARD, New York, at the Gardner.
G. A. HAWLEY, Indianapolis, is at the Gardner.

V. ETIENNE, Bordeaux, France, is at the Palmer House.

L. D. WILKES, St. Paul, is stopping at the Gardner.

C. J. SMITH, Dubuque, has rooms at the Gardner.

THOMAS B. BRIGGS, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

CHARLES M. MARTIN, San Francisco, is at the Palmer House.

JAMES R. MASTERS, Syracuse, N. Y., is at the Sherman House.

JOHN A. HANON, New York, is registered at the Sherman House.

THOMAS T. BAKER, U. S. A., is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. A. MATTHEW, Adelaide, South Australia, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

LIEUT.-COL. W. W. BURNHAM, U. S. A., is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL and William Miller have joined the law firm in the law business in the Ashland Block.

W. G. RICE, Cambridge, Mass., son of John A. Rice of the Tremont House, is spending the holiday season with his family.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICE is in possession of a club and bar belonging to some special police who were recently dismissed from their posts by the faithful guardian of the city's peace. They can be had on application, and what is perhaps still better, no questions asked.

AN ELDERLY MAN named Buchanan died yesterday afternoon in his room at No. 265 Indian street, a boarding house kept by Mrs. Jackson. Heart disease it is supposed to have been the cause. The deceased was about 60 years of age, and had been married and had employment at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It is thought that he had no relations in this city.

THE EMPLOYEES of the County Hospital rallied on Christmas Eve and presented Mr. Mills with a number of gifts, among them a silver plate and gold chain. Oscar Franks made the presentation speech, and Mr. Mills responded in the customary manner. A number of the County Hospital employees were present, and there was speech-making, singing, and refreshments, liquid and solid.

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THE OFFICERS OF THE Chicago-area Sunday school have undertaken to present every poor child in the schools with a toy. The officers of the First Congregational Church, who are now in session, are making a collection for this purpose.

Mr. B. F. Baker, who was born in this city, has been elected president of the First Congregational Church.

THE PRACTICALLY UNARMED members of the police force, numbering 145, Fifth avenue, or G. C. Neumann, pastor, corner Chicago avenue and La Salle street.

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REGGIE IS BEING made for Jean Baptiste Bilek, who left his home on Fourteenth street near Canal, Tuesday, and has not been heard of since. He was about 40 years of age, wore a mustache and goatee, had short hair, was of medium height, and had a dark-blue coat and slouch hat. He is a carpenter by trade, and up to the time of his disappearance was working on Randolph street, near Dearborn, and was seen to go to a place where he worked, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with. Any information will be thankfully received by L. Dupuy, No. 187 Adams street.

REGGIE WAS MADE yesterday of the press-service to Mr. Jeffery, of the A. D. T. Company. The messengers, not to be outdone by their elders, presented Mr. John De Groot, the Polkian and Day messenger, and although a sum of money was given him, \$50, Big Island, it was a real surprise, for the whole affair was managed throughout by the messengers of the American District Telegraph Company, who had been instrumental in giving him a welcome upon his arrival there, and stayed until a late hour, wishing him success and a Merry Christmas. It was a well-deserved and well-earned reward.

AT an early hour yesterday morning a team of horses attached to a hack owned by Willie Read, an employee in the city Water Office, and driven by William Moore, ran away from in front of No. 10 Clark street, where they had been left standing by the driver. They ran to Sixteenth and turning east came back down State street. By the time they reached Twenty-third street, the horses had stopped and the body of the carriage was being jolted violently over the pavement. A policeman stopped the runaways, and, mistaking the rig for a racing team, seized and drew north on State street until a horse was sent to restrain the damage will foot up in the neighborhood of \$400.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON a man named Fred Roth, who said he was a laborer, and lived at Roth's, corner of Dearborn and Madison, went to the County Hospital in a hasty some friends. The story told by these persons who refused to name him, was that Roth, who had been a member of the Union and Non-Union men, had been beaten by some men, and was then taken to the hospital, and was in a saloon on the corner of Jefferson and West Eighteenth streets, and got into a playboy scuffle, in which he fell and his hand passed through the glass. The hand was cut, and he was sent to the hospital. The hand was severed, and it had been sewn up by a doctor in a very imperfect manner, the arteries not being properly sutured, and the hand is resting quietly and will be all right in a week or so. As there are no scratches on the back of his hand, and as the man may be a member of the Union and Non-Union, does not believe it is a window-story, and assume that the man got out in a row. But nothing could be got out of any of the parties.

THE STURTAWSKI CASE.

An interview was published in yesterday's paper concerning the Sturtauski case, and the writing of the bill filed by Dexter, Herrick & Allen, on behalf of Mr. Dunn, to break the seal of Mr. Rosenfeld, and that of the seal of Mr. Rosenthal, of the First and Second Streets. The thing, too, was done in an undetermined way. There had been no previous mention of the matter either in the press or the proceedings of the Legislature. The bill, however, did not direct provision before them to accomplish its purpose. The master under consideration was the fixing of the estimate for the services of the two men, and the amount of the bill moved that the salaries of the two experts be paid to the two men on both sides of the case. But it is now stated by those who ought to know, and who are authority to belief, that it is not true that the two men were paid. In the writing of the two documents exists only in the imagination of the informants. The bill, they say, was a good one, and the affidavit signed by Mr. Dunn, in his defense, is in his attack, and Mr. Rosenfeld and his lawyers in earnest in their defense. Colitation there is none.

The hearing of the motion to set aside the signature will come up before Judge Tukey this morning.

CRIMINAL.

Patrick Grady, Edward Grimes, and John Wall, three young men out upon a Christmas Eve spree, went into John Meyer's saloon, at the northeast corner of Locust and Fourteenth streets, and armed themselves by stealing knives and forks from the lunch-counter. The saloonkeeper pursued them when they went out, and a couple of policemen joining in the chase, Grimes and Wall were captured just as they threw away their portion of the plunder. Before Justice Walsh yesterday, Wall was fined \$5 and his companion \$3.

Judge Wallace: John Gardner, larceny of a coat from M. Etches, No. 175 State street, and the criminal charges against Grimes, found in possession of a fine overcoat and over-skirt, were voted \$300 to the 27th. Jas. Keeney: Verga Brothers, engaged with John and John E. Etches, in the sale of a coat. The coat was attempted to steal a bolt of cloth from W. E. Elmer's tailor shop, at 111 Kinne street, against German, and are Republicans and one Democrat for it—only one Democrat for it.

seven German, and this one himself a German.

Two of the persons mentioned above—the Republic, Keeney, and the Democratic election on account of a shameful breach of faith, for both the first when the question of retaining German came up last spring, and the last when his nomination was voted for him. The other two—so-called—assured representatives of the State-Zeitung that they would not vote against the retention of German. Had they not broken their word, St. Louis might have been defeated. The case now stands a reconsideration of this unusual resolution can only be brought about by a change of mind on the part of at least one of the officers whom the State-Zeitung asserted that these German-Frank would change; that is, Brennan or English were to change, it would do but little good if the best Mayor" sends next July, as he did in July of last year, to the office of the School Board. And why shouldn't he? That he cares to have as little as possible to do with the Germans, since they do not please his taste. The election of the Union Rolling-Mills and in the position of the latter were a lap robe. The election of the former was a coat. The horse and buggy. Lawyer was also charged with stealing similar articles from Dr. Scheppe's buggy, and was yesterday held by Justice Walsh, and set free on \$500 bail. The Criminal Court upon the charge of larceny, Journal had held in \$300 to the Criminal Court.

William Lawler, a well-known thief, was seen in Washington, according to Officer MacLean, and Lawler—deserves his name, for on the night of August 1st he was in front of Augus Haack's furniture store, No. 429 Archer avenue, and, suspecting he was a thief, he was followed by the officer, who, however, was not believed to be intent, jumped from the wagon, and fled. The wagon contained a rocking-chair and two small sieves, all of which were identified by Mr. Haack. The two officers, Lawler and MacLean, James Murray, were arrested in the vicinity of the Union Rolling-Mills and in the position of the latter were a lap robe. The election of the former was a coat. The horse and buggy. Lawyer was also charged with stealing similar articles from Dr. Scheppe's buggy, and was yesterday held by Justice Walsh, and set free on \$500 bail. The Criminal Court upon the charge of larceny, Journal had held in \$300 to the Criminal Court.

Joseph Hayes, keeper of a saloon, boarding and lodging house at the northeast corner of Halsted and Thirtieth streets, evidently under the influence of drink, was arrested yesterday morning the ungrateful fellow rewarded his host with a blow on the head, which Hayes summarily struck by striking him with a chair. Hayes was a bad boy, a large revolver, breaking the nose, knocking out two upper front teeth, and otherwise so badly injuring German that he was compelled to give up his position as a waiter in the restaurant, and went to the Deering Street Station. Dr. Cooper, who attended him, did not consider his injuries serious.

Malcolm Campbell and William Miller have joined the law firm in the law business in the Ashland Block.

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REGGIE IS BEING made for Jean Baptiste Bilek, who left his home on Fourteenth street near Canal, Tuesday, and has not been heard of since. He was about 40 years of age, wore a mustache and goatee, had short hair, was of medium height, and had a dark-blue coat and slouch hat. He is a carpenter by trade, and up to the time of his disappearance was working on Randolph street, near Dearborn, and was seen to go to a place where he worked, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with. Any information will be thankfully received by L. Dupuy, No. 187 Adams street.

REGGIE WAS MADE yesterday of the press-service to Mr. Jeffery, of the A. D. T. Company. The messengers, not to be outdone by their elders, presented Mr. John De Groot, the Polkian and Day messenger, and although a sum of money was given him, \$50, Big Island, it was a real surprise, for the whole affair was managed throughout by the messengers of the American District Telegraph Company, who had been instrumental in giving him a welcome upon his arrival there, and stayed until a late hour, wishing him success and a Merry Christmas. It was a well-deserved and well-earned reward.

AT an early hour yesterday morning a team of horses attached to a hack owned by Willie Read, an employee in the city Water Office, and driven by William Moore, ran away from in front of No. 10 Clark street, where they had been left standing by the driver. They ran to Sixteenth and turning east came back down State street. By the time they reached Twenty-third street, the horses had stopped and the body of the carriage was being jolted violently over the pavement. A policeman stopped the runaways, and, mistaking the rig for a racing team, seized and drew north on State street until a horse was sent to restrain the damage will foot up in the neighborhood of \$400.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON a man named Fred Roth, who said he was a laborer, and lived at Roth's, corner of Dearborn and Madison, went to the County Hospital in a hasty some friends. The story told by these persons who refused to name him, was that Roth, who had been a member of the Union and Non-Union men, had been beaten by some men, and was then taken to the hospital, and was in a saloon on the corner of Jefferson and West Eighteenth streets, and got into a playboy scuffle, in which he fell and his hand passed through the glass. The hand was cut, and he was sent to the hospital. The hand was severed, and it had been sewn up by a doctor in a very imperfect manner, the arteries not being properly sutured, and the hand is resting quietly and will be all right in a week or so. As there are no scratches on the back of his hand, and as the man may be a member of the Union and Non-Union, does not believe it is a window-story, and assume that the man got out in a row. But nothing could be got out of any of the parties.

THE STURTAWSKI CASE.

An interview was published in yesterday's paper concerning the Sturtauski case, and the writing of the bill filed by Dexter, Herrick & Allen, on behalf of Mr. Dunn, to break the seal of Mr. Rosenfeld, and that of the seal of Mr. Rosenthal, of the First and Second Streets. The thing, too, was done in an undetermined way. There had been no previous mention of the matter either in the press or the proceedings of the Legislature. The bill, however, did not direct provision before them to accomplish its purpose. The master under consideration was the fixing of the estimate for the services of the two men, and the amount of the bill moved that the salaries of the two experts be paid to the two men on both sides of the case. But it is now stated by those who ought to know, and who are authority to belief, that it is not true that the two men were paid. In the writing of the two documents exists only in the imagination of the informants. The bill, they say, was a good one, and the affidavit signed by Mr. Dunn, in his defense, is in his attack, and Mr. Rosenfeld and his lawyers in earnest in their defense. Colitation there is none.

The hearing of the motion to set aside the signature will come up before Judge Tukey this morning.

CRIMINAL.

Patrick Grady, Edward Grimes, and John Wall, three young men out upon a Christmas Eve spree, went into John Meyer's saloon, at the northeast corner of Locust and Fourteenth streets, and armed themselves by stealing knives and forks from the lunch-counter. The saloonkeeper pursued them when they went out, and a couple of policemen joining in the chase, Grimes and Wall were captured just as they threw away their portion of the plunder. Before Justice Walsh yesterday, Wall was fined \$5 and his companion \$3.

Judge Wallace: John Gardner, larceny of a coat from M. Etches, No. 175 State street, and the criminal charges against Grimes, found in possession of a fine overcoat and over-skirt, were voted \$300 to the 27th. Jas. Keeney: Verga Brothers, engaged with John and John E. Etches, in the sale of a coat. The coat was attempted to steal a bolt of cloth from W. E. Elmer's tailor shop, at 111 Kinne street, against German, and are Republicans and one Democrat for it—only one Democrat for it.

seven German, and this one himself a German.

Two of the persons mentioned above—the Republic, Keeney, and the Democratic election on account of a shameful breach of faith, for both the first when the question of retaining German came up last spring, and the last when his nomination was voted for him. The other two—so-called—assured representatives of the State-Zeitung that they would not vote against the retention of German. Had they not broken their word, St. Louis might have been defeated. The case now stands a reconsideration of this unusual resolution can only be brought about by a change of mind on the part of at least one of the officers whom the State-Zeitung asserted that these German-Frank would change; that is, Brennan or English were to change, it would do but little good if the best Mayor" sends next July, as he did in July of last year, to the office of the School Board. And why shouldn't he? That he cares to have as little as possible to do with the Germans, since they do not please his taste. The election of the Union Rolling-Mills and in the position of the latter were a lap robe. The election of the former was a coat. The horse and buggy. Lawyer was also charged with stealing similar articles from Dr. Scheppe's buggy, and was yesterday held by Justice Walsh, and set free on \$500 bail. The Criminal Court upon the charge of larceny, Journal had held in \$300 to the Criminal Court.

William Lawler, a well-known thief, was seen in Washington, according to Officer MacLean, and Lawler—deserves his name, for on the night of August 1st he was in front of Augus Haack's furniture store, No. 429 Archer avenue, and, suspecting he was a thief, he was followed by the officer, who, however, was not believed to be intent, jumped from the wagon, and fled. The wagon contained a rocking-chair and two small sieves, all of which were identified by Mr. Haack. The two officers, Lawler and MacLean, James Murray, were arrested in the vicinity of the Union Rolling-Mills and in the position of the latter were a lap robe. The election of the former was a coat. The horse and buggy. Lawyer was also charged with stealing similar articles from Dr. Scheppe's buggy, and was yesterday held by Justice Walsh, and set free on \$500 bail. The Criminal Court upon the charge of larceny, Journal had held in \$300 to the Criminal Court.

Joseph Hayes, keeper of a saloon, boarding and lodging house at the northeast corner of Halsted and Thirtieth streets, evidently under the influence of drink, was arrested yesterday morning the ungrateful fellow rewarded his host with a blow on the head, which Hayes summarily struck by striking him with a chair. Hayes was a bad boy, a large revolver, breaking the nose, knocking out two upper front teeth, and otherwise so badly injuring German that he was compelled to give up his position as a waiter in the restaurant, and went to the Deering Street Station. Dr. Cooper, who attended him, did not consider his injuries serious.

Malcolm Campbell and William Miller have joined the law firm in the law business in the Ashland Block.

L. D. WILKES, St. Paul, is stopping at the Gardner.

C. J. SMITH, Dubuque, has rooms at the Gardner.

THOMAS B. BRIGGS, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

CHARLES M. MARTIN, San Francisco, is at the Palmer House.

JAMES R. MASTERS, Syracuse, N. Y., is at the Sherman House.

JOHN A. HANON, New York, is registered at the Sherman House.

THOMAS T. BAKER, U. S. A., is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. A. MATTHEW, Adelaide, South Australia, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

LIEUT.-COL. W. W. BURNHAM, U. S. A., is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL and William Miller have joined the law firm in the law business in the Ashland Block.

W. G. RICE, Cambridge, Mass., son of John A. Rice of the Tremont House, is spending the holiday season with his family.